

Hong Kong Advertiser

No. 3900

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £685,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 "4 " "
" 3 "3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS

A and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted:

CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [210]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
D. GILLIES, Esq. | CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.
H. STOTTERFOOT, Esq. | KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1894. [217]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY RIVAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £75,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [263]

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAIFIS 600,000 £83,333.33.
EQUAL TO £100,000
RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEE MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st December, 1894. [440]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [448]

MASONIC.

S. T. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [456]

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1138]

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED.

WE would suggest the following publications as being suitable

CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS

LAYS & RELAYS, by Teng Chie, being Selections from the "Lays of Far Cathay" with many additions and New Illustrations.

FAIR JAPAN: Verses by W. S. Helmuth, Negatives by G. A. Poole and Colotypes by Ogawa.

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF HONGKONG VIEWS.....\$ 1.00
Japanese Jingles.....0.50
Oyuchisan—The Famous Japanese Song.....0.60
Kohanasan—Another Japanese Song.....0.60
The Rat's Plant—Chinese Fairy Story.....0.75
Children of Japan.....0.40
The Forty-Seven Ronins.....0.60
The Dragon at the Gate.....0.25
Fairy Foxes.....0.25
Japanese Fairy Tales—10 Vols. Sold Separately—each.....0.25

OGAWA'S COLLOTYPE ALBUMS.

Scenes from the Chisigura.....\$ 1.00

The Nijo Album.....15 00

Some Japanese Flowers.....6 00

Lilles of Japan.....2.50

Costumes and Customs of Japan, 2 Parts, each.....2.50

Wrestlers and Wrestling.....5.00

Military Costumes.....2.50

Views of Tokyo.....3.50

Life and Scenes in Korea.....0.75

Souvenirs of Yokohama.....0.75

Canadian Scenery.....1.50

World's Columbian Exhibition.....1.50

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [16]

THE PHARMACY.

JUST LANDED—The Finest Selection of SWEETS in Hongkong.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE CREMES, in boxes, cartons and bulk.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY and CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS of unsurpassed quality and in excellent condition.

Ex S.S. Oceania—A fresh stock of the new and deservedly popular Headache and Neuralgia Cure—"BROMO SELTZER."

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN," the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & CO.,
The Pharmacy,
25, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1894. [28]

"DERMATOL."

MANUFACTURED by FARBEWERKE, HACHET & M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTI PYRINE.

(Dose for ADULTS is 15 to 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each box bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Company.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1894. [446]

NOTICE.

FROM the 16th OCTOBER the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to SUPPLY BROWN, LARD in BLADDERS, FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c.

Also,

BEEF, in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIES, SMOKED BACON and HAMS of the Finest Quality from PIGE FED and CURED by the above Butchery.

F. G. KEELING,
Shanghai, 6th October, 1894. [1084]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1894. [1085]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING the PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & CO.,
BOWARDON FOUNDRY,
East Fove.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1894. [1086]

NOTICE.

Intimations.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [141]

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address—

"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI"

T HIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPAFFS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

730

W. BREWER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. BREWER has just received a fine assortment of JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.

Also an entire new series of CHINESE CARDS.

A handsome and very appropriate CHRISTMAS BISCUIT to Home Friends.

12 PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of HONGKONG, handsomely bound, \$3.50.

SKETCHES in and around SHANGHAI, ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, and handsomely bound.

BOXES of JAPANESE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, charmingly designed.

A large assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS from all the best makers.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF

ILFORD DRY
PLATES,

4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14,
and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMINIZED
PAPER,

1 lb. 10s.

CHIAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

OUR LATEST NOVELTY.

A SAMPLE POCKET FLASK.

SUITABLE for TRAVELLERS or for
PICNIC, LAUNCH or SHOOTING
PARTIES has just been received and may be
obtained filled with any of our WINES OR
SPIRITS at cost price.

PASSENGERS by STEAMERS will find it
INVALUABLE on the voyage when refresh-
ment is needed as they are suffering from SEA-
SICKNESS after the bar is closed.

The FLASK is well made and finished, and
when empty will be worth keeping for domestic
use. It can be readily adapted for a feeding
bottle; would prove useful to carry milk or
other nourishment for Children; or Tea, Coffee,
Soup or other Fluid nourishment in tiffin
baskets.

THESE SAMPLE FLASKS
can be obtained filled at the following prices
each:-

P O R T .
B-50 cents. C-65 cents. D-80 cents.

S H E R R Y .
B-45 cents. C-50 cents. D-60 cents.

B B A N D Y .
A-60 cents. B-65 cents. C-80 cents.

B R A N D Y .
D-140 cents. E-170 cents.

W H I S K Y .
B-45 cents. D-60 cents. E-65 cents.

I R I S H W H I S K Y .
A-50 cents. C-70 cents.

B O U R B O N .
60 cents.

J A M A I C A R U M .
60 cents.

A - G I N .
35 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

BIRTH.
On the 7th instant at Fernside, Robinson
Road, the wife of Mr. E. BURNIE, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

WHY SHOULD CHINA SUE
FOR PEACE?

But for the fact of the one-sided and ridiculous
comments on the situation in China made by
the writer of the leading article that appeared in
the *Daily Press* to-day, containing a side-thrust
at this journal, we should have treated our
contemporary's remarks with silent contempt, but
as the *Hongkong Telegraph* happens to be
numbered among those journals which are
alleged to "have endeavoured to deny the
Japanese successes, that their eyes to patent
facts, and represented China's causes as false,"
we cheerfully avail ourselves of this opportunity to
express a candid opinion on the hysterical
vapourings of those who make "the wish father
of the thought and whose writings can only be
characterised as childishly foolish;" and
although it may be impossible not to feel some
pity for them in the deep humiliation that no
doubt awaits them, just to use the *Daily
Press* own simile "as one pitied the condemned
criminal, yet it must be admitted that their fate
is the natural sequence of their own folly and
supineness."

The subject of our contemporary's article now
under notice is Reuter's latest "squib" setting
forth that China has formally appealed to the
Powers to intervene in her quarrel with Japan;
that the various Cabinets are discussing the ap-
peal, and that Great Britain and France are willing
to co-operate, but decline to take the initiative.
And rashly jumping to the conclusion that this
rumour, which is probably as reliable as the
other ridiculous *candors* wired out by Reuter
since the commencement of hostilities, the *Daily
Press* indulges in hysterical ravings, impudent
abuse, and wholly unjustifiable assertions which
have scarcely ever been equalled, much less
surpassed, even by the Editor of the *China*

Gazette, who recently appeared on the scene
as the trumpeter for the Japanese Government
in Shanghai, and whose shallow reasoning
and childish relish upon the allegations
of the Japanese News Bureau have time and
again made his bulletined journal the laughing-
stock of this general public in the Far East, one
of two quotations from to-day's *Daily Press* will
show a glance the hollow nature of his baseless
assertions, and will leave, we believe, little
if any doubt. In the minds of our readers, as to
the child-like nature of an old woman's confidence
in the ability of Japan to have at this early stage
in the war—before the Japanese army has met
the Chinese on anything like equal terms and
while Mukden even has not been reached—
effected a *Coup d'état* and created such a
scare in Peking that the Chinese Government
has, in *extremis*, sued for peace through the
channel of the Western Powers to the 27th ulto.,
on the high-road to complete restoration.

For his services in connection with the Plague
in Hongkong, the Mikado has awarded Dr.
Kitasawa the Order of the Middle Rising Sun,
Meissa, Okada and Miyamoto, the Doctor's
assistants, have also been decorated.

CHAU SUM, a notorious criminal with six
previous convictions for larceny, was sentenced
to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Hastings
at the Police Court this morning for purloining
one and a half catles of sausages.

She knew her Latin—"What," asked the flippant
young man, "was the name of Lot's wife?"
"Sal," answered the young woman from Boston,
and the flippant young man was afraid to ask on
what premises she based her conclusion.

A BANGKOK contemporary says that the new
rice is beginning to arrive at that port, and rice
prospects in the Petru district are said to be
excellent. Accounts from up-river are not so
satisfactory, but a good season is generally
anticipated.

The Japanese Government is rumoured to have
decided to lend large sums of money to the
N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. for the purchase of several
more foreign vessels. Other steamship com-
panies are said to be agitating against what
they assert is unjustifiable favoritism.

Whatever exaggeration there may have been
as to details, there is no doubt as to the main fact
that China has been unmistakably beaten all
along the line; nor do we see any reason to
doubt that China herself now recognises that
fact, that she has been brought to her knees, and
that she is soliciting the good offices of the
Powers to assist her in patching up a peace."

Possibly it never occurred to the *Daily Press*

man that he should, when writing in this reckless
and purposeless strain, support his allegations
with carefully compiled facts and show cause
why China should, at the present time, suddenly
shift her policy with the rapidity of a weather-
cock and sue for "the good offices of the Powers
to assist her to patch up a peace;" but it is
more probable that an endeavour was made to
raise up evidence without success, and hence a
gaping omission which stamps the whole article
as empty verbiage, without significance or mean-
ing, and points to the necessity of an intelligent
inquiry being instituted as to the grounds on
which at the present time China has cause to
sue for peace. In recent issues we drew
attention to the fact of there being only one
real danger threatening the existence of the
Ming dynasty, namely, an insurrection within
China's own gates—the *Kiaochow*, *Tsien*, *Tsien*,
and *White Lily* secret societies. At the same time
several was laid on the point that there is no
more danger of the United Societies rising at
the moment than there is of the Japanese retching
Peking on the 10th instant, or of the Siamese
effecting a *coup* in Siam. Then why should
the Chinese Government, before the war has
actually gone beyond a few unimportant
skirmishes, suddenly sue for peace? Why
should the advisers of the Emperor Kwang-tung
show a lamentable lack of that patient,
plodding and dogged perseverance to which
their success was attributable? Tonkin in 1883-
84 and at *Kiaochow* a few years previously? For
our part—and we feel sure we are echoing the
opinion of at least nine-tenths of those who are
in a position to arrive at a fair estimate of the
strength of the contending forces—we are utterly
at a loss to comprehend why the Chinese
Government should do anything of the kind.
Everything would seem to point to the contrary,
as being the only safe policy of the virtual ruler
of the Middle Kingdom; their troops have never
met with a defeat worthy the name since the
commencement of hostilities in August, whilst
very large numbers of Chinese 'braves' must by
this time have been massed in Manchuria ready
to give battle to the Japanese when it suits them
to do so. China has from the first played a
waiting game and we shall be surprised indeed
if she throws up the sponge before she has had
a bout with her adversary on something like
equal terms. Of course there may be some secret
cause for what would appear a shameful surrender,
but it has not transpired yet, and in view of the
fact that China has all to gain and nothing to
lose by fighting the Japanese to a finish, and
that suing for peace, involving the loss of prestige,
'face,' superiority over Korea, and a heavy
indemnity, would speedily be followed by a
revolution within her own borders, we must, until
full confirmation of Reuter's last message has
been received, decline to believe that the
Japanese, in Manchuria, has had any other
effect on the Chinese than to have dismally
and without justification of any kind, so
wantonly disturbed the peace of the Orient.
The Chinese Waterloo has yet to be fought.

Under the heading "Korean References" the
Hyogo News of October 31st says—"We
may expect to hear that Count Yamagata has
again set his army in motion on the road to
Mukden, for no time will be lost in putting the
crown upon what has been accomplished, and
then we must look for another period of waiting
between the other day between *Lemans* and
Landwehr. Enormous masses of earth have
been thrown across the protecting dyke to the extent of fully
150 feet and have fallen into the canal. Several
vessels have had to make a circuit around the
Jiulian North Cape during the past few days.
Great fear is felt lest these slips be repeated and
the passage obstructed.

A KOBE contemporary states that Capt. Brinkley,
Editor of the *Japan Mail*, has forwarded a
cheque for \$10 to Mr. Tenant, Editor of the
Military Hospital there on the 28th ult. It is to be
hoped the Japanese authorities took the pre-
caution of having their distinguished visitor carefully
fumigated before admitting him into the
hospital! And by the way, the *China Mail* said
on the 10th ult. that the Japanese transport
ship *Yamaguchi* had been captured by the
Siamese, and renamed the *Kagoromo-naru* and
Yamaguchi-naru respectively. They were
already bound for Japan for Korea on the
1st inst.

The poppy crop in Benares and Behar has,
according to the *Homeward Mail*, turned out a
miserable disappointment after promising
splendidly. Early in the season the yield had
fairly been above the average, but the effects of a
fatal visitation of the poppy blight, a mysterious
disease almost identical with the potato blight,
have become manifest. It is therefore believed
that the out-turn of Indian opium for this season
will be one of the worst on record.

SAYS the *N. Y. Maritime Register*:—"The use
of oil as a fuel for steamers may now be said to
be increasing. Whether it will eventually take
the place of coal for the purpose is one of those
things that is yet among the unknowns. Some
English steamers in the petroleum trade have
already been fitted with furnaces and jets to
enable them to burn oil instead of coal, and some
English firms are making preparations to
burner steamers with oil instead of coal. The
experiments with oil have been successful
enough, but the question of the cost as a fuel
remains yet an unknown quantity.

A JAPANESE paper gives the thrilling information
that Mr. T. Cowen, *Times* war correspondent,
while in *Hiroshima* paid a visit to the Military
Hospital there on the 28th ult. It is to be hoped
the Japanese authorities took the precaution of
having their distinguished visitor carefully
fumigated before admitting him into the
hospital!

The *London Daily News*, Berlin correspondent
recently reported as follows:—Sertius landings
have taken place on the Balic canal, even at
places where it is already finished. While here
before vessels with a draught of ten feet have
been able to pass through the canal as far as
Rendang, a vessel drawing only six feet
had passed through the *Levens* and *Landwehr*.
Enormous masses of earth have been
thrown across the protecting dyke to the extent of fully
150 feet and have fallen into the canal. Several
vessels have had to make a circuit around the
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Great fear is felt lest these slips be repeated and
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

chansons with exquisite taste. The bass solo of Verdi's "Il Règent" was admirably rendered by Mr. J. F. Kraul, who not only owns a grand voice but knows how to use it with effect. That accomplished and popular soprano, Mrs. Haagen, who was announced to sing Hutchinson's "Pierrot," was unable to be present, and as the duet from "Ruy Blas" also collapsed, the entertainment was brought to a close by a grand dramatic rendering of "Spinto Gentil" by Signor Francesco which was deservedly and most warmly applauded.

Signor Cattaneo played the accompaniments to perfection, and the popular *mastro* deserves hearty thanks for the satisfactory results he has achieved in such a deserving cause.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) presided, and there were also present Mr. Connor (Director of Public Works), Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. Hartigan, Dr. Ayres, (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. R. K. Leigh and Mr. Hugh MacCallum, Secretary.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

A report drawn up by a sub-Committee of the Board, which was discussed at considerable length, pointed out that under the existing condition of things the Inspectors of Nuisances have no time to attend to scavenging inside houses, their duties being to attend exclusively to outside or aquatic scavenging and the removal of night soil.

The Committee, among other things, suggested that (a) house drains be in future kept in proper order; (b) all external matter and refuse regularly removed from the city; (c) every tenement be properly lime-washed once every 12 months; (d) the law regarding macadam floors and partitions be strictly enforced; (e) no nuisance of any kind allowed to exist inside any tenement.

To provide for this additional work the Committee proposed that the staff of Inspectors (now three only) be raised to five; the city be divided into eight sections and a sufficient number of foremen, assistants and interpreters be engaged to insure the thorough inspection of every house in the city of Victoria at least once in every three months. Finally, the Committee (which consists of Dr. Ayres and Messrs. F. H. May and R. K. Leigh) expressed the opinion that "it is well organized and strict supervision only that the Chinese will be made to keep their houses in a clean and sanitary condition, and the illegal increase of scavenging fleets with the resulting overcrowding be prevented. The fact that no such supervision existed, or was possible with the limited staff at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, was one of the chief contributory causes of the recent epidemic of plague."

The report was unanimously adopted.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

The subject of the utility or otherwise of closing up for ever the numerous wells situated in the crowded parts of the Colony, many of which are little better than stinking cesspools, was discussed, and it was ultimately decided to close all of them at once.

The consideration of other unimportant departmental affairs, which are not of general interest, preceded an adjournment for a fortnight.

EXCISE OFFICERS ON THE WAR-PATH.

A GERMAN OFFICER FINED.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hastings, G. Kley, chief officer of the German steamer *Nanyang*, was charged by Lam Sau-yun, excise officer No. 14, for unlawfully obstructing complainant in the execution of his duty as an excise officer duly appointed under Ordinance 21 of 1891.

The following evidence was led:

Lam Sau-yun, Excise Officer No. 14, stated that on the 6th instant at 3 p.m. he went on board the German steamer *Nanyang* with P.C. Watters and six other excise officers.

P.C. Watters approached and spoke to the defendant, and he heard what was said. He (complainant) could speak English. P.C. Watters said "You are the Captain?" Defendant replied "I am the Chief Officer." Watters then told the defendant that the excise officers were going to search for opium on the ship. Defendant said "No; have you got a permit?" Watters said that the ship could be searched without a permit. Defendant replied "You must get a permit from the German Consul or go away; the ship does not belong to you." P.C. Watters then asked for defendant's name, which he wrote on a piece of paper. In consequence of defendant's opposition no search for opium was made.

A. Watters, P.C., 107, attested that about 3.30 p.m. on the 6th instant he was ordered to go on board the German steamer *Nanyang* with excise officer No. 14 and others. On board the vessel he went to the defendant and told him that the Excise officers were going to search for opium on the ship. Defendant said "No; have you got a permit?" Watters said that the ship could be searched without a permit. Defendant replied "You must get a permit from the German Consul or go away; the ship does not belong to you." P.C. Watters then asked for defendant's name, which he wrote on a piece of paper. In consequence of defendant's opposition no search for opium was made.

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For the defence defendant submitted that no one told him that they were Excise officers. He did not know who they were, so he stopped them and demanded a permit from the German Consul. He had been over two years in the *Nanyang*, and this was the second time they had been on board. The *Nanyang* was continually running to Hongkong.

Defendant was fined \$75 or in default three months' imprisonment, and was told by the Magistrate that this being a British port no Consul could interfere in such matters. The fine was paid.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

THE "MONGKUT" TO THE RESCUE.

The well known Hongkong-Bangkok liner *Mongkut*, Capt. C. Stoeham, which arrived here late last night from Bangkok, experienced very stormy weather in the China Sea, and her crew effected a very gallant and dangerous rescue on the high seas. This morning a Telegraph reporter boarded the *Mongkut*, and in an interview with the chief and second officers obtained the following interesting particulars:

The *Mongkut* left Koh-ti-chang on the 7th ult., and experienced fine weather and a north-easterly breeze to Pulo Obi; thence to Pulo Condor where similar weather. From the latter place to Cape Padar a moderate to fresh breeze was met, with every indication of an

approaching stiff north-easter. On nearing Cape Varella the anticipated gale, accompanied with fine rain, was encountered. There was a tremendous mountainous sea running, so that the vessel pitched heavily, rolling gunwales under and sloping "green monsters" fore and aft. From Cape Varella to North Reef similar weather was experienced; thence to port fresh moon and fine weather.

At 9.20 a.m. on the 6th instant, in lat. 17° 50' deg. east, the officer on watch sighted a large fishing junk in evident distress, her masts having gone by the board and the flimsy craft lying in the trough of the sea. The officer reported it to the Captain, and the ship's head was turned in the direction of the helpless vessel. On approaching the junk what appeared to be a bundle of bladders was seen lying on her deck, and the whistle was blown to arouse anyone who might be alive in her, but no response was made. However, Capt. Stoeham, not wishing to leave whilst there was a possibility of anyone being still aboard, steamed slowly round her, blowing the whistle at the same time. After a while a poor miserable wretch shored his head and shoulders above the junk's rails, and although in the last stage of starvation yet he still had enough strength to move his arms feebly to and fro to attract attention. Owing to the mountainous sea that was running at the time, it was with great difficulty that a boat could be launched and manned by a volunteer crew in charge of Mr. N. Chichester, the chief officer. With the junk "rolling heavily, and in imminent risk of getting stove in, the boat got alongside and an attempt—which was very dangerous task to perform—was made to board her. This was effected successfully, and on getting on board the waterlogged craft a most horrible spectacle greeted the eyes of the rescuing party, four Chinamen in the last stage of starvation were found in a heap on the deck, and on investigation it was found to be extinct in two of them, death having come as a welcome relief to their sufferings. The other two were lifted into the ship's heat, and after consigning the deceased to a watery grave, the junk was left to her fate.

The men once in the boat, Mr. Chichester steered for the steamer, alongside of which the dangerous task of hooking on and hoisting the boat awaited the gallant crew. After several unsuccessful attempts the boat was hoisted into the foaming sea, and one of the most lucky rescues of recent times successfully effected. The men saved were ghastly objects. Their eyes had sunk deep into their sockets, and they were as a matter of fact, veritable skeletons. Prompt attention to their wants and restoratives had the effect of bringing one of them round in about an hour, but the elder of the two succumbed to his terrible sufferings after he had been six hours on board the steamer. The other, however, whose youth no doubt contributed to his ultimate recovery and who more than once expressed a desire to be consigned to the deep, was able to make a statement when he had been on board the *Mongkut* about an hour. He said his junk hauled from Foochow, had been blown out to sea and drifted for fully twenty days, during which time he and his comrades had been without food and water. He was very thankful for being rescued.

According to the position in which the junk was when Mr. Chichester and his plucky crew went to the rescue, it appears that she had drifted 500 miles, and the wonder is that the hapless fisherman were not picked up before. The survivor told there were originally five men in his junk, but what became of the fifth is at present a complete mystery.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, November 3rd.

A supply of over 20,000 piculs of wheat from the northern ports has caused the price of this grain to fall about 30 cts per picul.

The export of bamboo-ware and bamboo splits, which was in a good position for some time past, has been of late very much curtailed owing to the limited demand from exports.

The Viceroy has ordered that 500 soldiers shall patrol the city during the birthday festivities of the Empress Dowager to quell any disturbances of the populace on that occasion.

The Min and How-kwang magistrates have issued a notice requesting the people to have their houses decorated to-day and the ten following days on account of the Empress Dowager's birthday festivities.

A fire broke out last Friday night at about half past 11 o'clock in a house situated at Tong-poo-pah. Three incendiaries were found setting fire to it. One was caught, but the others succeeded in making good their escape. Over forty houses were totally destroyed by the fire.

The Provincial Treasurer has posted a notice intimating to the people that he has received instructions from Peking to raise an internal loan at the rate of about 70 cents per \$100 per month. The loan is to be repaid within two and a half years. People wishing to advance their money are requested to send in their names and the amount of money they are disposed to lend.

Last Tuesday, in a carpenter's shop over the Long Bridge, a quarrel ensued between the principal of the house and his nephew respecting the inheritance left by the death of the latter's father. Weapons were freely used which resulted in a fight between the two. The nephew got hold of an axe and struck near by and with it inflicted a wound on the head of his adversary, killing him at once. The culprit was handed over to the authorities.—*Echo*.

KOREAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE REBELS.

SPOTU, October 28th.

The scene of the war as far as Korea is concerned has somewhat changed. Instead of fighting Chinese the Japanese have now Tongkakdo to deal with. In the beginning of this month about 50 Koreans and 50 Japanese were sent south to disperse the Tongkakdo. The result was the arrival in Seoul after a few days of twenty wounded Korean soldiers. On the 14th inst. 700 Koreans and 1,000 Japanese left Seoul for the purpose of dispersing the so-called rebels. By latest accounts they had arrived at Sycouen.

The despatch of Japanese troops against the Tongkakdo has had the same effect as flanking a red rag at a bull, and the few Koreans in the south who had aloof from the Tongkakdo have now joined them. Of course the Koreans not being armed cannot oppose well disciplined troops, but Europe at least will see the explosion of the fiction that there are any Koreans whatever who desire any aid from Japan. The Koreans are collecting their forces at Ch'eng-chou and it appears they wish to make a stand at that place. Of late they are enrolling men as volunteers and have been busy forging swords. But too much reliance cannot be placed upon the supposed ranks of the Tongkakdo army, they have a most irritating way of entirely disappearing when an army marches against them, and appearing suddenly at unexpected places. All this to a superstitious Korean throws a halo of magic around the Tongkakdo. These sectarian fanatics are in a very small minority, but have been joined by the people for the purpose of ridding themselves of their common traditional foes, the Japanese. Under any circumstances

is to the Japanese army an undesirable event just at this time. Even although no decided stand can be made against the army a good deal of annoyance will certainly be caused.

The Tongkak influence extends as far as Namyang on the north, about 50 miles from Seoul. They proceed very slowly. On first entering a district they visit the people on their side (at present not a very difficult matter); then they take a census of the people. A number of men, proportionate to the whole population in a district, are enrolled as soldiers. A certain quantity of rice and other provisions is carefully stored for an emergency, and when the whole district is carefully canvassed they are ready to proceed to the next. No doubt the Japanese force which has just gone down will check their advance. Whether these will be a fight or not remains to be seen, but whether a battle takes place or not, the hatred of the Koreans for the Japanese will remain the same as ever, and it will take a tiring army to keep the people under. I have no doubt that any fighting that the Koreans do will be of the nature of guerrilla warfare. Two of the new magistrates who have been sent to Tongkak districts, namely Anyang and Ch'ongju, were compelled to flee and were re-assigned to their posts by Japanese soldiers. The Japanese troops still remain there, having installed the magistrates as well as two of the neighbouring magistrates. The Japanese report a battle with the Tongkak in which they were dispersed, but Koreans from that part of the country deny any knowledge of a fight.

NO NEWS FROM PIN-YANG.

The Japanese army having taken Pingyang there remains little to hear about it down here. The epidemic of dysentery continues. The Japanese reporters have been ordered back to Chemulpo and a number have left for Hiroshima. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Creelman were assured that there would be more fighting at present and boldly advised to return to Chemulpo.

SETTLING DOWN IN CHEMULPO.

By one of the last transports a large quantity of timber was brought to Chemulpo, evidently for the purpose of erecting barracks here for the winter. Japanese merchants have been taking advantage of this opportunity and are opening shops everywhere and foreign clothing is offered for sale. My eyes have been dazzled this morning by a purple waistcoat with a pink lining which was offered at a reasonable price by one of the chief shopkeepers.

COUNT INQUIRE ARRIVES.

On the 26th of October Count Inquiire arrived to take charge of affairs in Korea. The Japanese Settlement was illuminated and made gay with flags in his honour. I have no doubt but that there will be more dir sombre and less "playing to the gallery" now. A recent Incident justifies this assumption. On the 1st of October, one of the tide-waiters of the Customs service, reported that a Japanese sentry was stationed at the south-east corner of the Harbour Master's office challenging everyone who passed. To any one who knows the situation of this place it will be evident that no one can pass to and from the Yalu, either to go on board ship or land, without being challenged by a sentry. It must also be remembered that the place is in the General Foreign Settlement; nor does it even border the Japanese part of the Settlement, being separated therefrom by the Chinese Settlement proper. Lyer on two European residents had occasion to go in that direction, when they were promptly challenged by the sentry with a fixed bayonet.

Not paying any attention to the challenge the sentry approached, but when he reached them he grounded his gun. Complaint was made at the Japanese Consulate and an interpreter accompanied them to the spot, when they were again challenged. The sentry on being asked the meaning of his conduct replied that he had orders to challenge every one who passed. An explanation was therefore asked through the Japanese Consulate and the next morning the Captain was summoned to the Yalu and apologized, and thus ended happily what might have proved an unpleasant incident. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Olori's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure to Japan.

FOR PORT ARTHUR.

On the 26th inst. a large number of soldiers arrived from Seoul and encamped temporarily about Chemulpo. They are being embarked, rapidly, on transports. They, with General Hsing-hwa, are leaving for Port Arthur and the fleet another attempt should be made at bringing about a cessation of hostilities. China's only "stronghold" will then have been taken—the fleet destroyed.

Prince Kung has expressed a wish to Li Hung-chang to see Herr von Hennecken, and the Viceroy having asked that gentleman to go to Peking, he left this morning in company with Mr. Detring. When these two gentlemen arrive in the capital they will no doubt be welcomed by the Yalu.

The *Peking Gazette* just out gives a list of the banquets bestowed by the Emperor on the Foreigners who were engaged in the late naval action, but I have not yet been able to get a copy of the edict.

A telegram arrived to-day stating that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu. I have no doubt there is some truth in this, for what I can learn there was next nothing to prevent them. But no doubt you have heard more about it in Shanghai than we have here.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE FIGHT AT WIJU.

The Japanese have put up on the bulletin board at the Consulate the following notices, helping telegrams from the North:

Yesterday we arrived at the Yalu bridge, taking Wijs from the north and west sides. We marched driving the bandits (Chinese) in front of us. We then crossed the Alba and took possession of Ch'ulien-ch'eng, encamping on the high ground to the north opposite Ch'ulien-ch'eng. We fought with the bandits (Chinese), completely routing them. They all fled and we took large quantities of ammunition and a number of field pieces. Before noon we entered the town.

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PEKING NOTES.

The correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes from the capital on October 26th as follows:

The birthday celebrations of the Empress Dowager are in active preparation. The celebration is to be in a strictly private capacity, inside the Palace. There is no chance now of the Japanese coming just at that time as uninvited and unwelcome guests. Large and new electric lighting apparatus has arrived and is being put up at the *Ho Park*. The transport of the horses and engines through the city was a sight worth seeing. It was drawn by men and cost over twenty days' baggage to bring it from Tongchow.

As you already know, Prince Kung has been called from his ten years' retirement to take charge of affairs connected with the Tung-chi, Yuen-mei, the Admiralty, and the war. He was very reluctant to undertake the task—impossible as it seems—of either conquering the Japanese or of securing favourable terms or of preventing them from coming to Peking and most probably up-ending the dynasty. He is, however, the best man available, being at the same time the oldest representative of the dynasty, he being the third and only surviving son of the Emperor Tso Kwang. It is rumored that he made the opening of the Marble Bridge, which the Empress closed some years ago and which shut off the east from the west city, except by long detours to the north and south, the condition of his accepting the appointment.

The reason for the closure of the bridge was that as the Empress built for herself a palace in the south-west of the Yellow City, the lake and its environs were reserved for her pleasure grounds. It was a mere case arrangement for the inhabitants of the city and could not permanently exist.

The Empress-Dowager quitted the Palace when the Empress assumed the reins of government. Prince Kung has been once for a few minutes to the Tung-chi Yuen-mei since his appointment. He is calling round him his old colleagues who still survive, as witness the summoning of Wang Wen-hao, the Governor-General of Yunnan and Kwang-chou, who takes a statesmanlike view of subjects. The present Foreign Office has smashed its cup on the floor, and the 6th Prince is called to piece it together.

This is the Prince's own illustration of the state of the case as he sees it. He may be well founded and disengaged. "If any man, however, can secure good terms for China, he can. He has had experience in one last war, The Prince is the one man of the Yuen-mei who seems to understand matters. Since he assumed the reins of power, his first efforts seem to have been directed towards the attainment of peace, but it was a foregone conclusion that Japan would not she

Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—94 per cent., prem. sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000, paid up—£21, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' share, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent., premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.
China Trade Insurance Company—\$61 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 175 per share, buyers.
Cant. & Insurance Company, Limited—\$144 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$75, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Health Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$164 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$75 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$108 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
Tls. 143 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$66, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
\$100 sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$46, buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—
\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—
\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$148 per share, sellers.
Lung Shan Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sellers.

MINING.

Pearl Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$43 per share, sellers.
Pukow Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per share, sellers.

The British Oil India Co., Limited—\$490 per share, sellers.

The Macau Gold Mining Co., Limited—
\$100 per share, sellers.

Sociedad Anónima des Charbonnages du Tonkin—
\$100 per share, sales and buyers.

The British Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
\$100 per share, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78
per cent. premium, sellers.

General Broker & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$17 per share, sellers.

W. & G. Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOLES.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$8 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—
\$100 per share, buyers.

The Standard Hotel Co., Limited—nominal,
LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$100 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$100 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20
per share, sellers.

Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14
per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Weston & Co., Limited—\$10, buyers.
Dixie Drugstore & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$34 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Home Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$100 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—
\$4 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—
\$4.10 per buyer.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.—2/1.

Bank Bills, on demand 2/1.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1.

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 2/1.

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2/1.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/1.

ON INDIA—

T. T. 190.

On Demand 190.

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 73.

Private, 30 days' sight 74.

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.33.

Silver (per oz.) 29.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Straits and London.—Per *Mandarin* to-mor-

row, the 9th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Swatow & Bangkok.—Per *Mackay* to-

morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, London, and H.M.B.—Per

Volunté to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per

Verona to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT
THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.

Mr. T. de Benigny.

Miss de Berney.

Mr. J. G. Buckle.

Mr. R. Chaudet.

Mr. C. Chenoweth.

Miss Cox.

Mr. H. Crombie.

Mr. R. P. Dipple.

Mr. J. Dowling.

Mr. D. Farquharson.

Mr. J. Hansen.

Mr. W. S. Harrison.

Mr. John Hoar.

Mr. Geo. Holmes.

Mr. G. Holmes.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG
HOTEL.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Worcester* reports that she left Saigon on the 1st instant, and had heavy gales from the north with high sea, and 35 knots current from Cape Padar to Cape Varella. The last two days had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Mongkut* reports that she left Bangkok on the 3rd ultimo. From Koh-si-chang to Pale Obi had fine weather and north-easterly breeze. From Pale Obi to Cape Varella had strong monsoon, amounting at times to a fresh gale with fine rain, vessel pitching heavily and shipping water fore and aft. From Cape Varella to North Reef experienced strong monsoon with heavy head sea, and shipping large quantities of water. From North Reef to port had moderate to fresh monsoon and fine weather.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

Annes, French steamer, 290.—Geo. R. Stevens.
Brama, German steamer, 1,842.—Ch. Hasselmann, 28th Oct.—*Samarang* 18th October, Segar.—Order.

BRUNELLO, German steamer, 886.—F. Bible, 7th Nov.—Canton 7th November, General.—*Melchior & Co.*

CONTINENTAL, Dutch steamer, 672.—C. Schall, 6th Nov.—Bangkok 2nd Nov., Rice—Wiele & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003.—O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov.—Vancouver 13th Oct., via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai 4th Nov., General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,171.—Captain Stoopan—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674.—A. E. Hodges, 7th November—Tamsui 2nd Nov., Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, Camphor and General—D. Lapraik & Co.

HAILON, British steamer, 783.—J. Roach, and November—Foochow 31st October, and Amoy 1st November, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HOLSTEN, German steamer, 1,103.—J. Brün, 5th Nov.—Saigon 29th October, Rice—Wiele & Co.

LYDEKORN, Norwegian steamer, 2,014.—B. Hameris, 2nd November—Japan 28th Oct., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kalsha.

MACHIN, British steamer, 905.—Geo. Anderson, 6th Nov.—Bangkok 26th Oct., and Koh-si-chang 4th Nov., Wood and Rice—Scottish Oriental Co.

PRAYA, 130.—Captain MacIsaac—Hongkong Government Tender.

STRATFORD, British steamer, 1,353.—Forsyth, 7th Nov.—Hongkong 5th Nov., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,376.—C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., 6th Nov.—Yokohama 28th Oct., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VOLUTTE, British steamer, 2,398.—E. Stott, 7th November—Mojard 3rd November, General—Arnold, Karber & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AMY TURNER, American bark, 935.—Warren, 2nd October—Honolulu 24th August, Kerouene Oil—Order.

BARCORE, British ship, 2,041.—Lee, 7th October—Cardiff 12th June, Coal—Order.

CALIFORNIA CURTIS, American schooner, 35.—Brake, 21st June—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General—Order.

LATEHAI, Italian bark, 793.—B. Catrona, 3rd Nov.—Calao 23rd August, Sapawando—D. Musso & Co.

LILLIAN R. ROBBINS, British ship, 1,699.—E. E. Robbins, 12th Sept.—New York 21st April, Petroleum—Order.

VELOCITÉ, British bark, 491.—R. Martin, 24th October—Honolulu 15th Sept., General—Chinese.

WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,908.—B. B. Brown, 26th October—Amoy 24th October, Tea—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

MANILA, British steamer, 2,711.—R. London, 8th November—Shanghai 3rd Nov., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 739.—C. Bastran, 8th November—Haliphong 4th November, and Eho-how 7th, General—A. R. Marti.

LIFOOD, German steamer, 1,300.—A. Windsor, 7th Nov.—Shanghai 4th Nov., General—Carroll & Co.

PRESCOTT, German steamer, 655.—C. Shar, 8th November—Tientsin 1st November, Bone—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE, Nanyang, German steamer, for Shanghai.

Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

GEORGE, German steamer, for Yokohama and Hoko, 7th Nov.—General.

MAURICE, German steamer, 655.—C. Shar, 8th Nov.—Shanghai 4th Nov., General—Carroll & Co.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.—*Catterthun*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 8.—*Bombay*, British str., for Shanghai.

November 8.—*Rosita*, British str., for Singapore and London.

November 8.—*Friegge*, German str., for Yokohama and Hoko.

November 8.—*Nanyang*, German steamer, for Shanghai.

November 7.—*Catterthun*, British steamer, for Shanghai.